

# The Canadian Railroader Weekly

Official Organ of

THE FIFTH SUNDAY MEETING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

Vol. 1 — No. 6

MONTREAL, MAY 10th, 1919

Price: 5 c. single — \$2.00 per  
copy. year

## CONFIDENCE

Whatever may have been the assurance given by a subsidized press throughout the country that the outlook for a resumption of business on a normal basis was encouraging and whatever may have been the reasons for the widespread diffusion through the columns of the daily newspapers that there was no deep seated unrest and that social cancers were only superficial, the mass of evidence before the Industrial Relations Committee which has been holding session from Victoria east to Calgary, illustrates to us the fact that the Dominion is confronted at this hour with the mightiest of problems — and they are problems of the hour, calling for immediate solution.

There is absolutely no sense in glossing over the facts with sentiment. The issues presented are grave issues and they must be met.

The minds of the people are waving like reeds in the wind. There is no plan, there is no action, there is nothing but the deadly inertia, the quiet before the thunderclap, the glassy calm before the typhoon.

From the arguments advanced it is very evident that the manufacturer does not understand the difficulties of the worker. It is equally apparent that the worker has no knowledge or understanding of the difficulties and delicate problems which confront the manufacturer. Then there is the 'red' who has neither understanding nor sympathy with the difficulties of either capital or labor. The inarticulate, dumb public ground between the mill stones and suffering the tortures of the damned, shivers in the wings

of the quaking stage. That collection of men to whom we vaguely refer as the government and to whom we have in devious

mission and then they builded better than they knew. It is, at least, teaching us what the real problems are and those of us who believe in work and energy as a most efficient remedy for dangers that may threaten will at least be in a position to make an effort to avoid threatening disasters. Perhaps the most hopeful and cheerful

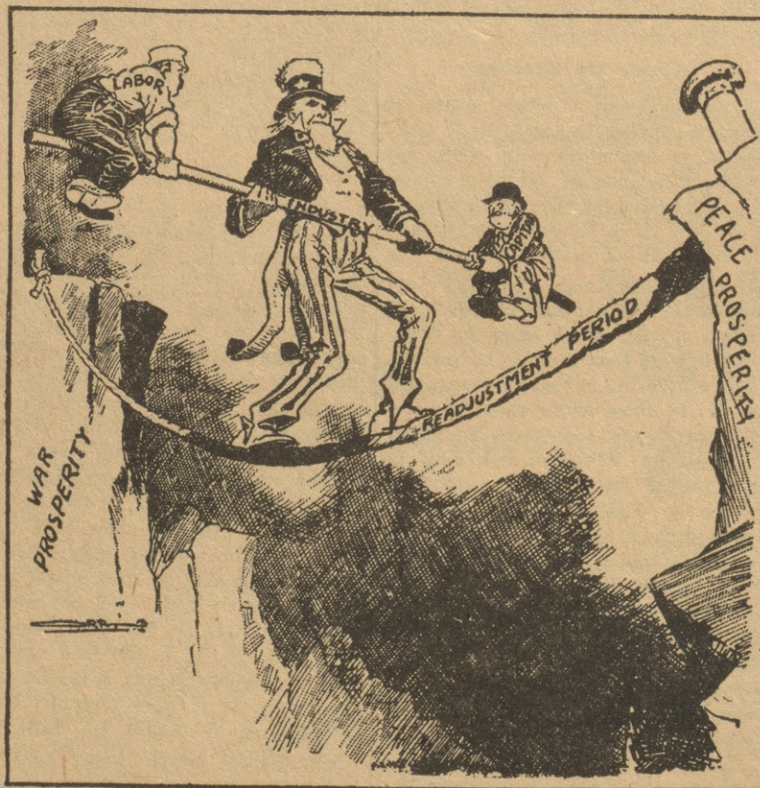
in accomplishing this end as workmen, as manufacturers, and as citizens.

The most distressing affliction is the lack of understanding and confidence one with the other.

The representatives of all groups must shoulder the responsibility that none have a definite plan or a developed policy. Perhaps this Commission will produce one, but at the present writing there is nothing but confusion. The farmer is railing at the government about a low tariff and rumbling in his beard about a conscript-exemption that he was promised through a judicial act and afterwards denied. The prohibitionist group are rabid because they imagine the government absolutely pledged the Dominion-wide prohibition. The Quebec elections upset the stew and the order-in-council prohibiting the manufacture of light beverages will have to go by the board. And the soldier; it is exhausting to write about the soldier. There are as many complaints as there were soldiers and there were some 450,000 boys in khaki. The manufacturer is asking for protection because he fears the flood from the States. The workman is meeting all comers, the government particularly, on a thousand well grounded issues, more or less. The clergy of the Dominion, the old pillars of the state and the fantastic equilibrium of days gone by are dashing about with no place to go, flinging their blessed javelins at the gentlemen who formerly wrote the cheques, while the bolshevist sits by gleefully swelling the chorus with a medley of Russian dialect painstakingly taught him by an Irish Sinn Feiner. The whole thing has been bespangled and enlivened by a rip roaring shootin' iron faro-playing crowd

(Continued on page 9.)

### A TICKLISH JOB



U. S.—“Steady, boys!”

—Orr in the Chicago Tribune.

ways entrusted the management and the operation of the plunging ship of our state is pre-eminently busy in the business of brewing a political concoction that will catch the greatest number of votes in a future election. About the best thing this government has done, thanks to Senator Robertson, since the close of the war was to appoint the Industrial Relations Com-

mission in all the material brought before the Commission is the very apparent and evidently sincere desire of all witnesses before the Commission to find a solution of the difficulties. All classes presenting their testimony seem to have but one aim and one purpose to feed the hungry, to shelter them, to clothe them and to provide security to the various processes necessary



# Our OTTAWA LETTER

On Monday the discussion of the Canadian National Railway Bill was continued. Mr. Meighen had previously said that closure was to be brought into force at 2 a.m. on Tuesday and the opposition naturally lost no opportunity of protesting against this procedure and pointing out how in the year 1917 the Bill to purchase the Canadian Northern Railway had also been passed under the closure rule. The opposition speakers by this time had realized that the Government had got them in a bad trap and would be able to paint them to the country as bitter opponents of the principle of public ownership. There are probably just as many opponents on the Unionist side, but circumstances will allow them to make a virtue of necessity. The Liberals, however, continued to rub in the MacKenzie Mann Lash connection with the National Railways and the Chairman had to call Mr. Cahill to order for talking about "the nefarious cooperation with the MacKenzie and Mann crowd."

Mr. J. H. Burnham was a profound believer in public ownership and offered to resign his seat in West Peterboro for an election on the issue. Mr. Cahill accepted his challenge if the Government would open the constituency. A French member, Mr. Fournier, made a fierce attack upon "Toronto magnates, male-factors and if the expression is permissible, unscrupulous financiers."

## For Public Ownership

One of the best speeches on the day came from Mr. Euler of Waterloo who is making his mark on the House. He at least, is a firm believer in public ownership and said that his only reason for criticizing the provisions of the Bill was a desire to give public ownership a chance and not to see the cards stacked against it at the outset of the game. In his belief 90 per cent of the people of Western Ontario believed in public ownership, and he himself would take over the C.P.R. as well. He wanted to see the Grand Trunk Railway, at least, acquired by the country and its sys-

tem developed by Sir Adam Beck and his Hydro-Electric commission, but knowing the ancient hostilities between Sir Adam Beck and Mr. Hanna, who is in charge of the National Railways, he did not think that such cooperation possible.

Mr. J. H. Sinclair of Guysboro, who is perhaps the soundest political mind on the liberal front benches, was willing to give public ownership a trial but had misgivings as to the present management. He certainly was devoid of confidence in the Union Government's capacity or desire to administer public undertakings fairly. He instanced the fate of the Voyageur which was built and launched in the Vickers yards in Montreal last November. She was allowed to stick in the ice at Father Point and two other ships also sent to her rescue also stuck. Finally after many days she arrived in Halifax where she had to go to the dock to be repaired at large expense. The other day the House was informed that the Voyageur was engaged, not in developing Canadian trade, but in carrying sugar at a very low rate to New York.

## Attack On Charters

Then followed a whole series of speeches striving to assert that, while they were suspicious, they were not hostile. Mr. Glass of Middlesex quoted at extensive length from a pamphlet by Mr. E. B. Biggar, showing how the principle of nationalization was spreading far and wide in every quarter of the world. The Liberals made a special attack upon the forty-four charters that were to be revived. Their contention is that the construction of the lines under these charters will provide fat contracts for MacKenzie-Mann interests and may be very useful for bribing constituencies in the West at the next election.

Mr. Meighen was the only Minister who spoke and he made the most use of the openings which the opposition had given them. The truth is that he played a skilful political game during this debate in inveigling his opponents into taking up a position where they can be accused of hostility to public ownership.

Mr. W. F. MacLean of South York made the most effective speech in the course of the debate; it had behind it a ring of genuine conviction on the subject which could be testified to by long years of almost solitary championship of the idea of railway nationalization in the House.

## Ponderous Harangue

Mr. MacKenzie, the leader of the opposition, wound up the debate with a ponderous harangue in which he dwelt upon his own zeal for public ownership and the traditions of the Liberal party. He made some fairly good points against the opposition, but his general attitude to politics is that of the tribal Liberalism of the Maritime provinces which

is prove to believe that Liberalism is an eternal fountain of virtue and Toryism a perennial cesspool of corruption. Mr. MacKenzie would get farther if he would cease to prune himself upon the bygone record of the Liberal party in railway and other matters, for it contains some dark and serious stains, and if instead he would set himself to the task of propagating a new brand of real Liberalism and adjust the creed of his party to meet the changed temper of the times. After closing time came, two standing votes were taken in which the Government had a comfortable majority and the Bill as amended was reported and concurred in. In the various motions on the Bill the Unionist party voted solidly with the exception of Mr. Donald Nicholson of Prince Edward Island, who went to the opposition.

## Air Service Plans

On Tuesday, Mr. MacLean introduced a bill to appoint a Board of Aeronautics. It is obvious that there will be an enormous development of aerial navigation in the near future and the bill constitutes a board to control, regulate and prescribe laws for the conduct of the aeronauts in Canada. It shall consist of not less than five and not more than seven members. There are many schemes at present on foot by private individuals to establish air services. The C.P.R. recently got special power to operate an air service in connection with the railway.

Following this, Mr. Calder moved a second reading of his Immigration bill, which amends the previous measure, and made a very long speech on the subject on the principles of Immigration. It is a very intricate problem and has been complicated by conditions arising from the war. The points at issue are how to get Immigration, what discriminations to apply, what elements to put into the national melting pot, and what will be the resulting product. There are two schools of thought on the subject, one which takes the view that Canada should be made a purely British preserve and another that would keep the door fairly wide open but with a chain available to bar out undesirable strangers. It is too late now to talk of keeping Canada a British preserve even if it were possible. It is doubtful if it would be desirable.

The British people today hold the last great unoccupied areas of land in the world which are fit for settlement by white men. Their own surplus emigration cannot begin to people them within a thousand years. Pressure of population in Europe has been for the moment relaxed, but it will be renewed and it is not to be expected that other nations will allow the British race to carry on perpetually a dog in the manger attitude in relation to the lands which they possess. In reality the British empire is a sort of trusteeship and we would be false to our traditions and to our own best interests if we set up any hard and vast barrier against the entrance of non-English speaking races. We will get a large emigration

from Britain after a space, but it should always be remembered that a great many British emigrants, especially from south of the River Trent, find our winters extremely rigorous and many of them migrate southwards. The present development of Canada owes much to the efforts of hardy northern races like the Icelanders and Swedes who find its climate congenial.

## Wanted All For Land

Mr. Calder belonged more or less to the open door school because he felt that our primary need was an increased population to enable us to carry our debt and other charges. He would allow in all good citizens of any white races but would keep the bars down against Bolsheviks, Huns, spies and conspirators. Not that he wanted too great a rush. He would prefer to get all his emigrants for the land. He took a stab at the Protectionists by declaring that too much attention had been given to building tall chimneys and not enough to the land. In his view the immigration system of the past had been sheer tragedy. He gave a rather gruesome description of the early hardships of the Ruthenian settlers in the West who had to build mud huts, burrow in holes and became for a time the prey of every shark in the community.

When he declared that we must keep out elements that would destroy the Government of Canada, Mr. J. H. Sinclair interrupted with the remark that most people would like to destroy the Union Government.

Mr. Calder has the gift of silence and this was his second appearance on the oratorical stage this session. He has an extremely poor voice and a large portion of the House could scarcely hear his speech. It contained some able and thoughtful ideas but suffered from bad delivery. Mr. Calder's principle roles are administration and electioneering strategy, and he is never likely to become a commanding political figure of the first rank.

## Geographical Lines

In the discussion on the Bill which consumed the greater part of Wednesday and Thursday, there were some interesting speeches. Mr. Hume Cronyn of Toronto, Ont., has more of the temper of the scholar and student than any member of the House and he treated it to a most interesting disquisition upon the racial divergences of the European peoples. He favored setting a geographical line of demarcation in Europe and refusing admittance to people coming from south of that line. The arrangement would exclude people from all Portugal, most of Spain, the southern half of Italy, all Greece, Turkey, the Balkan States, Bulgaria and the whole of Russia in Europe. Undoubtedly immigrants from these regions are harder to assimilate than the more northern races but it is hard to see how this geographical demarcation would be workable unless we maintained an expensive immigration staff at every railway station along the proposed line to keep track of intending immigrants to Canada.

Various members of true-blue pa-

\*\*\*\*\*  
 "The working men are beginning to realize that while they create all the good things of life, others are enjoying them. While the wealthy might claim social aristocracy, the working man claims membership in the aristocracy of labor."  
 \*\*\*\*\*

Clifford NICHOLS, speaking before Industrial Commission.  
 \*\*\*\*\*



triot breed got up to dilate upon the necessity of preserving those British traditions which they and their friends so often violate at least in politics, and to point out the undesirability of contaminating our social stock with further alien admixture.

The Hutterites came in for a deal of abuse and it was surprising to learn after all the stir which has been made about them that the whole sect numbers only a few thousands. Mr. M. Steele, Mr. Euler and Mr. J. M. Douglas of Strathcona each spoke a kind word on behalf of the Mennonites and testified to their industry, sobriety and willingness to support national causes by any contribution except giving their services to kill their fellow men.

Mr. S. W. Jacobs of Montreal, the solitary Hebrew member in the House, took a leading part in the discussion and secured some useful concessions. He objected strongly to the literacy test and gave the historic instance of

the parents of Abraham Lincoln who were both illiterate and would have been excluded under it. There is very little defence of it; it may keep out many very desirable settlers from the Scottish Isles and Ireland, yet it would allow in many tongued revolutionaries like Trotsky, if they concealed their political views, and a degenerate of the type of Oscar Wilde could easily pass the barrier.

#### Many Leaving Country

The best speech of all came from Dr. Michael Clark who sternly called to the House's attention the fact that for many years there had been a large annual emigration from Canada which he attributed to bad economic conditions and that it was folly to discuss rules and regulations about getting immigrants till the causes of this emigration were remedied. What was the use, he asked, of the Government spending millions on schemes to provide employment for the people now in the country, and then laying plans to bring more in to increase the unemployment? There is undoubtedly very serious unemployment in certain quarters of Canada and the evidence taken before the Mathers Commission shows that the state of affairs on the Pacific Coast is peculiarly bad. The Government has endeavored to meet the demands of the innumerable applications to provide employment but the stream of deputations and individuals coming to Ottawa to demand railway extensions, harbor improvements, public buildings, contracts, etc, is unending.

There are further pleas for the extension of the national shipbuilding programme, which has proved a ruinously wasteful undertaking. Ships in Canada cannot be built at less than \$200 per ton and on the Clyde they cost about \$45 per ton. What chance have ours in competition with Clyde-built boats? There is also an agitation on to get state assistance for developing the mines in Northern Ontario. The Government is in a sea of troubles, but its own conduct helps to magnify them, and Dr. Clark told them truly that there must be wholesale revision of our economic ideas.

The latter part of Thursday evening was spent in discussing the Bankruptcy act in Committee. It was originally introduced by Mr. Jacobs, but as it supplies an ancient gap in our legislation, the Government have taken charge of it and are likely to force it through this session. The titles committee have had several meetings and a very radical report is now certain. Even knightships are doomed and only found defenders in Sir Herbert Ames, Mr. W. F. Cockshutt and Dr. Michael Clark.

#### Said Press Bought

Friday afternoon was spent in a dull and peaceful discussion of the Bankruptcy Act, carried on by the lawyers over technical details. But the scene was changed in the evening when Mr. Lemieux, who likes to display his oratorical powers in opening debates on wide public questions took advantage of the Post Office estimates to initiate a discussion about

the present state of the Canadian press. He had his hearers with him as long as he confined himself to pointing out the curious ownership of certain papers and suggesting that each should be compelled by law to publish a statement of its ownership periodically. But he suddenly launched into a strong attack upon the Liberal press of Canada for its attitude in the 1917 election. He roundly declared it had been bought wholesale, partly by advertisements and partly by other favors to the proprietors. There was a substance of truth in what he said but it was a most untimely proceeding to say it especially at a time when the Opposition is badly in need of publicity. Later on his leader complained that the Liberal speeches were given little prominence by the press, but Mr. Lemieux's outburst is not likely to improve this situation.

#### Mr. Rowell In Defence

Mr. Rowell, as befitted the chief of the Department of Public Information, rose to defend the press of Canada from these aspersions. He waxed very indignant at the charges and declared that Liberal-Unionist editors, like Liberal-Unionist politicians, who left their party last election, had all been animated by the highest of motives. In Mr. Rowell's opinion our press is second to none in the world, but he would be willing to have the names of the owners published regularly. Mr. Buchanan of Lethbridge, ex-western editor, shared Mr. Rowell's indignation, but he, too, had no objection to Mr. Lemieux's demand for

publicity. Mr. Hocken of the Orange Sentinel could not let the occasion pass without sounding the loud timbrel of patriotism in his own peculiar style.

The truth is while we have some excellent papers controlled by men of independence and character, far too many of the ablest journalists in Canada today are writing stuff for which they have a profound contempt at the bidding of greedy capitalists or soulless political schemers.

Nothing came of the motion and the estimates were proceeded with. There were general expressions of opinion that the pay given to postal employees was much too low for the services rendered and there were various personal complaints about flaws in the mail service.

The cloud of the impending Budget still overhangs everything, and the fate of persons and parties hangs on it. At the beginning of the session there was a decided inclination to conciliate the Unionists into a permanent party but the comparative weakness of the opposition and the campaign of the manufacturers has caused protectionist opinion to harden against tariff concessions and the high and low tariff wings of the Unionist party are further apart than they have been since the session began.

Mr. Robert Rogers is reported to be very busy in Quebec, reviving Conservatism with the help of Mr. Pate-naude, once his colleague, and the old-line Tories last Saturday held a meeting in Toronto to discuss their position and future prospects.

J. A. S.

## THE Canadian Railroader WEEKLY

*The Official Organ of the Fifth  
Sunday Meeting Association  
of Canada*

J. A. Woodward, President  
C. P. R. Conductor.

J. N. Potvin, Vice-President  
C. P. R. Train Dispatcher

W. E. Berry, Sec.-Treasurer  
G. T. R. Conductor

#### Executive Committee

S. Dale, C. P. R. Engineer  
D. Trindall, G. T. R. Locomotive  
Engineer

John Hogan, C. P. R. Assistant  
Roadmaster

Archie Dufault, C. P. R. Con-  
ductor

E. McGilly, C. P. R. Locomotive  
Fireman

J. E. Carriere, C. P. R. Railway  
Trainman

W. T. Davis, Gen. Yard Master  
W. Farley, C. P. R. Locomotive  
Engineer

W. Davis, G. T. R. Engineer  
M. James, C. P. R. Engineer

S. Pugh, G. T. R. Conductor  
Wm. Parsons, C. G. R. Agent



Issued in the interest of

Locomotive Engineers  
Railroad Conductors  
Locomotive Firemen  
Railroad Trainmen (Switchmen)  
Maintenance of Way Men  
Railroad Telegraphers  
and employees in all branches of  
the service  
Membership open to all who toil  
by Hand or Brain.

Yearly subscription: \$2.00  
Single copies . . . 5 cents

PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
BY

The Canadian Railroader  
Limited

DANDURAND BUILDING,  
MONTREAL

GEO. PIERCE, Editor.

## Worker Should Be Partner in Industry, Otto H. Kahn Says

Would Give To Labor A Full Voice In Determining  
Conditions Of Plants.

"Founders' Day" was observed by the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, with Otto H. Kahn, of New York, as the principal speaker. Mr. Kahn spoke of relations between capital and labor and advocated a close understanding and full cooperation between them. He outlined five points which he said should be followed between employers and employees.

"The workman is neither a machine nor a commodity", he said. "He is a partner with capital. He must be given a full voice in determining the conditions under which he works, either through organization in each factory or unit or through labor unions, or both. The closest contact must be maintained between employer and employee. Machinery for the adjustment of grievances must be provided which will work smoothly and instantaneously. Wherever it is practicable and desired by the workmen to have

representation of the Board of Directors, I think that, too, should be conceded."

Mr. Kahn advocated better homes for workers as "one of the most urgent and elementary duties of the employer." If he has not the necessary means, the State, he said, should provide them. Also he declared the worker must be relieved of the dread of illness, unemployment and old age. He advocated a wage that will permit the worker to live, but which will enable him to save something.

On the other hand, he warned labor that high wages can be maintained only by high production.

Mr. Kahn, speaking of the distribution of wealth, declared that seven-tenths of the national income goes to men making \$5,000 a year or less, and but one-eighth to men with incomes above \$5,000 a year.



## Said Men Ignoring Coming Storm

"The thing that staggers me is that men do not realize the crisis that is here, that the rumbling that they hear is only the sign of a coming storm all over the country", said Mr. J. N. Barss, superintendent of the Boy's Farm and Training School, Shawbridge, in speaking at the Olivet Baptist Church, Montreal, last Sunday.

Under a democratic system of government, said the speaker, the spoils went to the strong. It was often said that everyone had the same opportunity in the race, but in the race were strong and weak. Following the war, however, a different regime had to come into effect for the war was won mostly by men who had not come from the very successful class of life, and these men on coming back would say that in view of what they had done for democracy they wanted a little more than what they had before they went away.

The safety of democracy, said Mr. Barss, did not depend on the few on the top, but on the quality of the mass, and, therefore, the men returning asked that the world's wealth be used to make happy the bulk of the world's people. The demand was in no uncertain terms, and the warning was given that if the demand was not granted there would be "something doing". The world today was divided into two great castes, and there was friction and feeling, and in many places, hate. People asked if the Church was a success, and the intellectual agnostic and the man of ribald mind said the Church was inadequate to cleanse and purify the world, and said that the Church had failed to express itself as a dominant force in the affairs of any nation.

People turned to the Church, self-constituted to represent Christ on earth, and what did they find? Mr. Barss' opinion, "after looking into the back doorway of society for twenty years", was that it could be well understood why people did not find in the Church that which the teachers of Christ would lead them to expect. They found that the injunction of "Love thy neighbor as thyself", meant "Me and my wife and my son, John", and, in regard to the brotherhood of man, the Church was found bowing its head under conditions which excluded brotherhood as surely as heaven excluded hell.

He instanced the defeat of John Barleycorn as something that had come because of the work of business men who found liquor out of place in the business machinery, but when the abolition of liquor had been to the front as a moral issue, what success had it got? Yet, were not governments the servants of the people, and were there not enough Christian people to see that their will was done?

There had been a lot of talk in the last two years that there had been a purification through fire. The

speaker termed this prattle. Never had the wave of criminality been so great as today. The country had changed no more, and no less, than the cities.

Men coming back from war had about the same ideas as when they went away, he believed, but they did bring back a new sense of responsibility of their worth of individual manhood. They wanted better things. The lesson that the Church must teach was that of service. The children must be brought up with that idea.

Someone had said that if the Church did not keep her nose out of social affairs she would lose the support of big men. "I am afraid that the man who interprets the thought of the Church like that must be a Rip Van Winkle. Must not the Church not go into politics, when politics is the thing which clogs up everything; must not the Church go into labor questions, when that is the great issue; must it not go into educational matters; must it not go into social questions?"

## Babies Cry In Vain For Milk

Studies made by the Federal Children's Bureau in New Orleans, Baltimore and Washington show that in Baltimore 66 per cent., in Washington 45 per cent. of the children (other than breast-fed babies) under seven years of age did not receive any milk to drink. The reports were made by trained nurses.

Amongst the New Orleans children who did not receive some milk, only a third were getting as much as three cups daily, which is the amount necessary for normal growth and development. Eight-ninths of the children studied in New Orleans were getting less than the normal milk supply. The situation this year seems to be worse than it was last year.

Milk for children—for the children of working people; for the citizens of 1940. Like the babies of war-ridden France and devastated Belgium, the children of the United States are starving for lack of milk. Starving in the richest nation of the world; starving while able-bodied, idle men and women—parasites upon the labor of their fellows—eat and drink till they can drink and eat no more.

There are fields enough in the United States to feed the cattle and produce the milk necessary to insure the health of every growing child. Today we are subsidizing the railroads and spending hundreds of millions in the merchant marine. Tomorrow, when the people rule, we shall subsidize children and spend hundreds of millions if need be, to make them healthy and sturdy, and to paint their cheeks with ruddy hues of normal childhood.—Scott Nearing.

## British Labor Determined To Own Industries

### Mrs. McArthur Says Nothing But Dictatorship Will Satisfy Workers' Demands.

Ownership and control of the industries is the only thing that can allay the unrest of Great Britain's workers, Mary McArthur, president of the Woman's Trade Union League of Great Britain and one-time candidate for Parliament, said at a dinner in the Greenwich House, New York, last week.

The dinner and meeting following it were held under the direction of the War Camp Community Service to discuss the post-war readjustment.

The workers of Great Britain, said Mrs. McArthur, were not satisfied with reforms, and were convinced of the bureaucracy of state Socialism, "the Lloyd George" brand.

"The general drift of the workers in my country is toward a kind of guild Socialism", she said. "A reduction of working hours and a share in the control of the industry are not sufficient to allay the unrest of labor in Great Britain. The workers want something more than these things; they want the finer texture of life".

Mrs. McArthur predicted that "great and fundamental changes were bound to come to make real citizens endowed with a great effective voice".

The medium of government that the English labor woman could foresee for her country, if it would obey labor's demands, is a legislature composed of an industrial parliament and a political parliament, where the man would be represented as a worker and as a citizen, a consumer.

"Great Britain is standing at the parting of the ways", she said, "reconstruction is too mild a word for her. What we need to do is rebuild".

The problem, the English trade unionist said, is three-sided, belonging not only to capital and labor but to the state or the community.

Mrs. McArthur, smiling, read a report of the Whitley committee, stating that the workers had taken the "fatal fluency" of their Prime Minister, Lloyd George, to heart when he told them to be "audacious" and that was the reason for their demanding the things they want.

"In a factory in England a man who was later deported was called in by his employer, when that gentleman found himself faced by a

situation where he could not understand the demands of his workers", related Mrs. McArthur. "This man, the employer knew, was trusted and looked up to by his fellow workers.

"What is it you want," he said to him, "what is it all you chaps want?"

"We want the works," replied the man.

"And what'll I do?" asked the employer.

"Oh, well, we'll find a job for you too."

"That illustrates the feeling in England now", commented Mrs. McArthur.

## Girl Alone In Court

A Montreal Condition which should not be Possible.

Notwithstanding the fact that there are numerous societies and organizations in Montreal for looking after women and girls, the fact remains that it is possible for a young girl to be made to appeal in our Police Courts and Recorders' Courts without a single member of her sex present.

Week before last, a good looking girl of about seventeen or eighteen appeared in what is known as the Enquete Court, on a charge of receiving stolen property. She was out on bail and was sitting in the back of the Court when the case was called at about half-past two. As usual, the Court was crowded with men, lawyers, detective and the strange motley group of men who seem to have time to stand in the rear of Police Courts at any time of the day. The case was begun by a member of the Hebrew race stepping on to the stand, where all the testimony given was that some goods were taken from his store and that the girl in Court was found on the street wearing one of the missing garments.

"That is all you know?" queried the judge. "Next witness".

The next witness was a detective who was engaged on another case in Court upstairs and he was sent for. In the meantime, a gypsy case came on, as did various other minor matters—all wedged in in the most confused manner—until somewhere about half-past four it was pointed out that the young lady's case was not finished. The detective then stepped on to the stand and acknowledged that the girl was not really the party wanted, but that she was probably an unconscious tool in the robbery, whereupon the judge dismissed the case.

But why should this sort of thing be in a civilized city?



# The Way the Wind Blows

## ESTABLISH 8-HOUR DAY

For the first time in the history of the Province, Nova Scotia coal miners and operators met in conference, and signed an agreement. The eight-hour day is established with the same ten-hour wage. As a result of the conference, the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia has been merged with the United Mine Workers of America, and the check-off system established. Mediation machinery has been set up to adjust disputes.

## OUT AFTER LEAGUE

Whom the Gods would destroy, they first make mad, is an old saying, the truth of which is shown by the frenzied campaign in the north-west against the Nonpartisan League, the organization of farmers which has taken over control in North Dakota.

Bankers, business men and the kept press tried abuse, assault and deceit. All failed.

Now they are using "uplift". The chautauqua idea, the "community life" idea, folk dances and music (some of it good) are being used to break up the Nonpartisan League.

## BRITISH GROCERS PROFIT

According to Arthur J. Giles, secretary of the British Grocers Federation, profits of the British grocery trade increased about \$45,000,000 a year during the war. "The food controller", Mr. Giles said, "has been the grocers' real friend for the last four or five years, in enabling them to dispose of all their surplus stock, much of which the public would not look at prior to the war. A further great asset was the registration of customers, which insured the grocer a trade without having to work it up."

## INTERESTING SIGN

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is balloting on a set of thirteen industrial principles which have been recommended by a special committee. Some of the thirteen principles are only pious axioms that will not go far towards meeting industrial unrest. But, particularly because the committee is made up solidly of manufacturers, lawyers and bankers, it is an interesting sign of the times to find in the programme such recommendations as "the right of workers to organize is as clearly recognized as that of any other element or part of the community" and "the right of every man to an opportunity to earn a living at fair wages, to reasonable hours of work and working conditions, to a decent home, and to the enjoyment of proper social conditions."

## MANY BABES NOT NORMAL

Between 6,000 and 7,000 children under 6 years of age have been weighed and measured in the District of Columbia since the nationwide test of children was inaugurated by the children's bureau of the Department of Labor. Of this number 2,000 were found below standards recognized for children of their age. Some of the children were found to need medical care.

## LIMIT NIGHT WORK

A Connecticut house committee has made a favorable report on a bill providing that no female shall be employed in any manufacturing mechanical or mercantile establishment between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m., "provided that in event of war or other serious emergency the governor may, in his discretion, suspend the limitations upon night work contained in this act as to such industries or occupations as he may find is demanded by such emergency."

## PROBLEM OF THE BOY

By Guy Bogart.

This poem is commended to every parent especially to those whose children are assured of a chance to grow and develop, hoping that they will join the army of determined students of child life and social problems, whose object is to cry aloud against the crimes of society perpetrated on the helpless, voiceless little children of the poor.

I seek solution of a problem.  
Given Heredity plus Environment,  
I would plot the eccentric curve  
Of the unknown quantity,

B-O-Y.

See how the shuttles of fate  
Play hide and seek

In interplay  
Of forces varied to produce  
The boy.

What of Heredity?  
The long stretched lines  
Of the warp,  
Gift of the misty past to  
The boy?

What of Environment,  
The complicated maze  
Of the woof  
Potent in moulding  
The boy?

A tired mother,  
Working and exhausted,  
Pauses from busy duties  
To give joyless birth to  
The boy.

Hungry and tired,  
He is born into the world.  
The infant,  
Still underfed, grows into  
The boy.

Hopes and longings  
Burn in that abysmal home,  
And bright pictures of the future  
Steadfast beckon to  
The boy.

School days are happy  
In spite of poverty;  
For, toiling through the mire,  
Hope still rules  
The boy.

The workshop claims him  
And school days are over,  
As Mammon's jaws open wide  
To receive its sacrifice,  
The boy.

Society approves the crime,  
(On greater profits bent)  
While you and I stand condemned  
For the murder of  
The boy.

His environment sordid  
Wove a sorry figure through  
The warp, giving sad answer to  
My problem of  
The boy.

"Plus Environment".  
Here the problem, then,  
Must start for  
The saving of  
The boy.

From to-day's environment  
Springs the heredity  
Of to-morrow  
That will strengthen  
The boy.

A free earth  
Where mothers will be able  
To laugh and grow strong  
To endow with his birthright  
The boy.

## New Trans-Canada Limited for C.P.R.

### To Do Trip In Less Than Four Days, As Against Six Days Used By Gov- ernment Railways.

Travel conditions in Canada, particularly in connection with east and west business, have improved so much since the declaration of the armistice that the Canadian Pacific Railway has decided to run, commencing June 1st, a new daily limited express train, to be called the Trans-Canada, Limited, connecting Montreal and Toronto with Vancouver, which will reduce the trans-continental trip to less than four days and save a full business day to passengers leaving Montreal or Toronto for Winnipeg, Calgary, or Vancouver. The Government Railways require six days for the trip from Montreal to Vancouver, and that is enough said.

In announcing the new train, Canadian Pacific officials at Montreal state that this is only a natural recognition of the growth of Canadian business, and that this departure is in line with the aggressive policy of

the company. The train will be strictly limited; that is to say, will have space for sleeping car passengers only. In addition to the ordinary sleeping cars, compartment cars will run out of both Montreal and Toronto. The passenger from Toronto will be able to leave that city for Winnipeg at 7.15 in the evening, and be in Winnipeg at 9.00 a.m. on the morning of the second day. The Montreal passenger can leave at 3.30 p.m. and the Ottawa passenger at 6.30 p.m., reaching Winnipeg at the same time. Calgary is reached on the morning of the third day, and Vancouver on the morning of the fourth day. The trains in the reverse direction are arranged with equal convenience to the business man, so that he can leave these cities eastbound in the evening. Thus a Toronto man with business to do in Winnipeg could leave Toronto on Monday evening, spend a full day in Winnipeg, and be back in Toronto at 1.30 p.m. on Friday.

The new train will be particularly convenient for tourists from the eastern cities of Canada, and the United States, desiring to reach the popular mountain resorts of the Canadian Pacific at Banff and Lake Louise, as these can now be reached by midday of the third day from Montreal or Toronto. The indications are that the volume of American travel of this nature will be considerable, as Canada's part in the war attracted much attention and sympathy from our neighbors south of the line, and there is strong movement among Americans to get better acquainted with Canadian summer resorts. The new train will also be a great convenience for passengers to the Orient, who will be able to save a full business day in connecting with the Canadian Pacific Empress steamers from Vancouver.

The time schedules of the Trans-Canada, Limited, show a running of 92 hours and 15 minutes eastbound from Vancouver to Montreal, and 93 hours and 30 minutes westbound from Montreal to Vancouver.

The new train will not interfere with the running of the old trans-continental trains No. 1 and No. 2, Montreal to Vancouver, and trains No. 3 and No. 4, Toronto and Vancouver.

## TARIFF TALKS

As we have been informed that "Tariff Talks", stating the tariffs case for the manufacturers is being revised in order that latest developments may be included in it, we have decided to temporarily discontinue publication of the "Talks", started last week, in order that we may be able to use the latest revision, which will be completed in a week or two.



# CO-OPERATION, CO-PARTNERSHIP, INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS

By Francis HANKIN, Honorary Secretary, Canadian Reconstruction Groups.

(Continued.)

It only remains, in conclusion, to point out the supreme advantages to be gained by creating these Councils.

## Improved Social Status of the Industrial Classes.

(1) They will eliminate the false distinction so often drawn between trade and the professions. Lawyers, doctors, and clergymen, through their own organizations or guilds, have a definite professional status conferred on them by the State and recognized by the general community, in virtue of which they all feel that in doing their ordinary work they are rendering an important national service. Trade is also a national service. By organizing industries in great National Councils, not only manufacturers and traders, but the artisans, and all ranks in industry would feel that they, too, were professional men, performing work of national moment. To arouse a real *esprit de corps* in industry will be a substantial national gain.

## The Place of Industry in the Community.

(2) An industry knows its own needs better than any Government or outside body. By setting up Industrial Councils we shall make each industry, as it were, a self-conscious body, without in the least detracting from the overriding authority of the State. Every industry will then for the first time have a recognized place in the body politic. In this way also a new spirit will be created in each trade. It will have a new sense of its own value and importance to the community.

## The Advantage of Industrial Councils to the State.

(3) The State will also have a definite advantage, inasmuch as for the first time it will have a single organization to approach in all matters relating to a particular industry. Hitherto no one body has been in a position to voice the needs or desires of a given trade. The new arrangement will tend to greater simplification and ease of working. The old multiplication of authorities will disappear, and the adjustment of questions between an industry and the Government of the day will be more smoothly and rapidly effected.

## The Self-Development of each Industry.

(4) An Industrial Council will prepare the way for the self-development of each industry. Any persons with new ideas regarding the better working of trade, better methods of production, new processes, will have a responsible body to whom they can go. The industry as a whole will have an organ for its

own improvement. And the control of that organ will rest not in the hands of a Government Department, but with the members of the trade itself. Each industry will in a sense run itself and be responsible for its adaptation to the requirements of each new situation that arises.

## A Stepping Stone towards Industrial Reconstruction.

(5) Last, but by no means least, the establishment of Industrial Councils will go a long way to reconcile the divergent interests of Labor and Capital. It will be the death blow of the persistent fallacy that Labor is only interested in wages and Capital in profits. The employer and the wage-earner will meet at the Council Board not merely to discuss an increase or reduction of a halfpenny an hour in the remuneration of Labor, but to consider the development and the needs of the whole industry. Both sides in the age-long economic conflict have an equal interest in the growth of their industry and in the discussion of its varied problems. What the future relationships between Capital and Labor may be, time alone can decide. Meantime the opportunity is open for an immense stride forward. Let us seize it at once and work with both hands earnestly to lay the foundations of a new era in the wonderful history of British trade and industry.

Industrial Councils have passed out of the stage of theory as many of them are in actual operation in Great Britain. In April 1918, the Parliamentary Secretary of the British Ministry of Labor stated that negotiations for the establishment of National Industry Councils had already taken place in 26 industries, covering 3 million of people. On July 4th of the same year, the Minister of Labor stated that "Two joint industrial councils for the pottery and building industries respectively have already held their first meetings. Joint industrial councils have also been constituted for the heavy chemicals, gold silver and kindred trades, rubber and silk industries, and the first meetings of these councils will be held during July. As a result of the conferences, called as a rule by the Minister, considerable progress has been made in the following eight industries: baking, cable making, commercial road transport, electrical contracting, furniture manufacture, leather goods and belting, matches and vehicle building. Provisional and have drafted constitutions which have been sent out to the various Associations concerned for approval. As soon as the constitutions have been approved by the various associations, the first meet-

ings of the councils will be arranged. In the case of the following five industries, conferences have already taken place and have approved of the drafting of constitutions: bobbin manufacture, boot and shoe manufacture, electricity (power and supply), roller engraving, and woollen and worsted. In the case of some twenty other industries, the associations concerned are giving careful consideration to the question of the formation of a joint industrial council, and in some of them arrangements have been made for summoning joint conferences.

The British Government has also decided to adopt the principle of joint industrial councils for its own employees. On July 4th, 1918, Mr. Bonar Law said: "The War Cabinet has considered this question and has decided to adopt in principle the application of the recommendations of the Whitley Report with any necessary adaptations to Government establishments where the conditions are sufficiently analogous to those existing in outside industries. It has also been decided that an Inter-Departmental Committee composed of representatives of the Departments concerned should be set up to consider what modifications are necessary. The Committee will be presided over by the Minister of Labor.

The Association of Municipal Corporation in Great Britain has also adopted the principle of the Whitley Report. It has been considering the establishment of Joint Councils for the gas, electricity, tramways, water and non-trading municipal services.

I have in my possession the constitutions and the names of the members of Industrial Councils for the following trades: Building industry, pottery, rubber, bread baking and flour confectionery, hosiery, (Scottish section), made up leather goods, silk, vehicle building, metallic building, bobbin and shuttle making, chemical trade, china clay, furniture trade, Gold silver, horological and allied trades, match manufacturing industry, say milling industry, woollen and worsted (Scottish section).

The principle of co-operation between capital and labor, which is essentially that of the Whitley Report, has received a considerable measure of acceptance in the United States. The Standard Oil Co. has adopted it. It was, under the guidance of our own Mr. Mackenzie King, the basis of settlement of the troubles in the Colorado Mining District. It has been accepted by the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Co., whose president said:

"The directors and officers of the companies, recognizing the fact that the prosperity of their companies is inseparably bound up with the general welfare of their employees, propose with the co-operation and assent of their employees, and for their mutual interests, to establish a plan for representation of employees, which will hereafter

govern all relations between the companies and their employees.

We recognize the right of wage earners to bargain collectively with their employers, and we hereby invite all employees to meet with the officers of their respective companies for the purpose of considering and if practicable, adopting a plan of representation by the employees which shall be thoroughly democratic, and entirely free from the interference by the companies or any official or agent thereof."

A system akin to District Industrial Councils has just been adopted by the Imperial Oil Co., of Sarnia, particulars of which, as stated in the Toronto Saturday night of January 4th, 1919, are as follows:

The system of "collective bargaining" devised begins by extending to the men the privilege of electing their own delegates as members of a representative body by a free and secret ballot. Such delegates are elected in the ratio of one to 75, which at Sarnia means 15 councillors chosen from the ranks of labor. The election held there during the third week of December was highly gratifying to Mr. Strachan. Practically all the workers exercised the privilege of voting. Only a few foreigners, indifferently acquainted with the English language, failed to do so, and this was attributed to their failure to grasp the proposals.

The fifteen delegates so chosen constitute, with 15 officials appointed by the Company, a joint committee to meet monthly and deal with grievances, wages and labor conditions generally. So vast a number of trades and expert callings enter into the oil industry that the employees have been classified into four elective groups. The first consists of ordinary trades like masons, carpenters, boilermakers, blacksmiths, etc., which elected five delegates. The second of yard laborers, drivers, stablemen, etc., which chose three. The third of special callings like the candle makers, paraffine workers, etc., which selected two; the fourth of refinery hands, stillsmen, acid workers, etc., which chose five. The industrial representatives so elected at present represent thirteen trades, as follows: a pattern worker, a machinist, an air inspector, a boiler maker, a mason, a teamster, a yard laborer, an auto truck mechanic, two engineers, a bottle worker, a pumpman, two firemen and a stillsman.

It is proposed that grievances, etc., shall first be dealt with the divisional delegates of the group particularly affected. If they cannot be simply rectified, they will be placed before the joint committee. Should the latter body be unable to arrive at a satisfactory solution, an appeal is provided for to the president, who will be represented in such cases by Mr. Strachan. The employees are given a Bill of Rights, under which, except under certain provided exceptions, no man or woman can be dismissed without having a fair hearing, with his fel-



low employees participating in the deliberations of this case. The exceptions chiefly consist of breaches of discipline which endanger the lives of fellow employees. The Company will maintain an open shop without discrimination against unions, or against any man on the ground of creed, color or opinion. In the case of a temporary or prolonged lack of employment in any particular trade, it is proposed to avoid the hardships of laying-off men by a system of transfers to departments where more help is needed. The joint committee of workers and officials will also initiate measures for the improvement of conditions and make recommendations that will be heeded and favorably entertained by the company on questions of sanitation, recreation, and various matters affecting social conditions. The committee will be instructed to prepare estimates, and the machinery for instituting the recommendations will be provided. At Halifax, Regina and Vancouver, measures to deal with the housing problem will be initiated in the near future. It is also provided to create social centres on the Y. M. C. A. model, in connection with the various plants, and colony houses for unmarried men, and the employees will co-operate in the management of these institutions. Where the necessity arises, there will also be measures to make conditions healthier and more stimulating for the children of the workers.

Perhaps the most radical feature is the system of medical examinations to be immediately introduced. This has nothing directly to do with the insurance plans of the company, which will be dealt with presently. Its purpose is to arrange employment for the worker under conditions most suitable to his physical constitution. The applicant for employment will be medically examined and assigned to a field of duty most suited to his physical condition and previous experience. These examinations will be made periodically; and in cases where a man's health shows sign of failing, he will be transferred to some more suitable activity.

"We are", said Mr. Hanna, "feeling our way towards an organization of industry, which will reflect and express its essential partnership, which will enable us to meet our great war debts, and to carry our economic burdens, but more important than that, will restore to us the personal touch, the realization of our responsibility for the welfare of those around us, and for the proper ordering of society, which to some extent, at least, we lost in what we called our industrial era".

Very interesting were Mr. Hanna's words on industrial changes—the growth of small industries to great dimensions, in the process of which the capitalist and the laborer had lost the other's point of view, with unfortunate results. Yet there was no escaping the fact that large

industries had come to stay, and that consolidations were necessary to preserve our economic life. The Imperial Oil Company could boast, however, that it had always stood for fair treatment of its employees, and had always tried to maintain fair working conditions in spite of the tremendous expansion of its activities that events had forced on it; and now invites its men to partake in a fuller measure of partnership that has hitherto existed. Mr. Hanna further said: "We know you better than to suggest philanthropy to you. This plan is surely a policy of business administration to promote continuity of effort and permanence of employment, to the end that replacements charges, one of the most serious menaces to the prosperity of capital and labor, alike is reduced to a minimum".

The benefit plans announced by the president, apart from industrial representation, come under three heads:

(1) **Free Insurance.**—Beginning with January 1st, 1919, every one who has served the company for twelve months, shall become insured for an amount, depending, of course, on his years of service and his earnings, the minimum being \$500 and the maximum \$2,000. There is no string on this. The employees are insured on the "group" system by the Equitable Life Assurance Company of New York. If anyone chooses to leave the employ of the company, the receives his policy, with the premium paid up to date, to maintain or drop, just as he pleases. The only limitation is that this proviso does not cover the cases of men who leave to take service with a competing company.

(2) **Old Age Pensions.**—On February 1st next, the company will establish a pension system, whereby every male or female employee on reaching the age of 65 may retire, assured of a reasonable amount to

(Continued on page 12.)

## Mr. Price's Letter

We have before us a letter which Mr. Alfred Price, general manager of the C. P. R., has sent to every agent on the system. We take great pleasure in publishing it because it offers an explanation for the wonderful organization and efficiency of this particular road. A glance at it will establish the patent fact that it is not the sort or type of letter that usually emanates from the executive offices of great commercial institutions.

The note of personal appeal can only come from a man who had spent years in observing and studying the rank and file. Mr. Price is a railroader of many years experience. He has risen from the ranks and this letter indicates that he has been an observer and a thinker when he says, "The fact that you may be located at a place where there is absolutely no competition should make no difference whatever in your attitude toward the public."

Montreal, March 24th, 1919.

Mr. Agent Can. Pac. Ry.

Dear Sir,

As you read this letter, I wish you regard it as a personal communication, just as though it had been addressed to no one else.

The Canadian Pacific Railway enjoys throughout this country the reputation of being efficiently managed, and while such a reputation redounds to the credit of the officials, no small part of it is due to the intelligent and loyal devotion of those employees through whom the public transacts its business with the company.

An agent is one who acts for another, a representative or deputy. This is the position you hold for the Canadian Pacific Railway at your station, and it invests you with the power to act for it. Higher officials may, from time to time, make some public statement of importance to the community at large, but the great majority of people who ship or receive freight, or who travel on this company's trains to or from your station, know little or nothing about these higher officials. They do know you, however, and they regard you as the properly constituted representative of the Canadian Pacific Railway—in fact to most of them, you are the Canadian Pacific Railway.

This makes you a real part of this great organization, with unlimited opportunities for advancing the interests of the Company. You are doing this effectually, not only when you are performing your manifold duties satisfactorily, but equally so when you are being courteous, patient and obliging towards the public.

Our function as a railway is to transport goods and people, the shipping and travelling public being our customers. We have not the whole field to ourselves and competition is increasing year by year. It is simply good business, therefore, to cultivate intimate relationships with the public, and possibly the greatest factor the Canadian Pacific Railway possesses for securing patronage is the well-earned reputation of its employees for courtesy. It may be hard at times to practise this virtue, but if you can stand a fusillade of questions—some of which may appear to you to be ridiculous—without displaying any signs of irritation, and if you can keep on smiling good-naturedly, even after it may seem that patience has

ceased to be a virtue, the public will naturally conclude that your attitude is typical of the Canadian Pacific Railway and you will win innumerable friends for it.

The fact that you may be located at a place where there is absolutely no competition should make no difference whatever in your attitude towards the public, or in the way you perform your duties. An unnecessary delay to a shipment of freight, or any irregularity, or carelessness in the handling of it, may cause the shipper or consignee to divert a large volume of competitive traffic via other routes. An ill-natured remark to a traveller might easily convert a friend into an enemy, with a resultant loss of revenue.

Do not forget that your interests are interwoven with those of the Company to such an extent that if the Company prospers it means prosperity to you, but in order to prosper it must have the confidence and good will of the public. You are an important part of the greatest transportation company in the world—not one excepted. Be proud of it! Stick to it! Popularize it. Remember that if it is to continue to prosper it must have friends, and because the public goes first to you in its dealings with the Company. You must inspire confidence in it and must help it to make and retain friends.

Yours very truly,

A. PRICE,  
General Manager.

## ADVANCE OF WOMEN IN NEW SOUTH WALES

### Government Bill Would Make Them Eligible for Parliaments.

The Attorney-General for New South Wales, Mr. D. R. Hill, has introduced into the State Parliament a bill entitled the Women's Legal Status bill, which if passed will enable a woman

(a) To be elected or appointed as a member of either of the Houses of Parliament;

(b) To be elected as Lord Mayor or alderman of the Municipal Council of Sydney; as Mayor, president, alderman, or councillor of any municipality or shire under the laws relating to local government;

(c) To be appointed a special magistrate, having jurisdiction only in children's courts, or a justice of the peace;

(d) To be admitted and to practice as a barrister or solicitor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, or to practice as a conveyancer, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Do the women of Canada want these things? Yes!

Do the women of Quebec want the vote? Yes!

Then when, oh, when, Mr. Government, will you give it to us?



# EDITORIALS

GEORGE PIERCE — EDITOR

## The Vice Situation

RECENTLY a body of social workers met to discuss the vice situation in Montreal. The meeting was opened in the name of the Lord and then promptly adjourned in order to give Him plenty of opportunity to do whatever was to be done.

Since we discussed the vice question in one of our recent issues in which we declared that we were willing and ready to fight for a living wage for every poor man's child so that the daughters of the poor might not become the easy victims of the vice and passion of men, we have been greatly encouraged to follow up this matter by the public's approval of our attitude on the question.

While wading through the nauseating pamphlets prepared by reformers who are specializing in this work on a basis of raiding, suppression, non-recognition, etc., etc., the mysterious instruments fashioned by the limitless genius of man has carried to our humble office through the bars, over grim prison walls, out of the darkness and into the light, the unearthly cry about the woman from the man we have buried alive, 'Gene Debs. We say unearthly because among the things that we are doing now and thinking now, screeching and screaming now, bawling and raving now, there is no voice as sweet and pure and human that is of this earth and he says, and the voice comes from the tomb that we have made for him, "I am glad to be a member of a party that declares for an absolute equality between the sexes. Anything less than this is too narrow for twentieth century civilization and too small for a man who has a rightful conception of manhood.

"When I think of woman's devotion to duty, her tender ministries, her gentle spirit that in the clash and struggle of passion has made her the saviour of the world, the thought so far from making me decry womanhood gives me the vision of the race so superior as to cause me to wonder at its glory and ineffable beauty.

"Man has not reached his best, he never will reach his best until he walks the upward way, side by side with woman. Plato was right in his fancy that man and woman are merely halves of humanity each requiring the qualities of the other to attain the highest character. Shakespeare understood it when he made his noblest woman strong as man and his best man tender as woman. Under our brutal form of existence, beating womanhood to dust, we have raged in passion for the individual woman for use only. Some day we shall develop a social passion for womanhood, then and then only the dross will disappear in service

and justice and companionship. Then we shall lift woman from the mire where our fists have struck her and set her up by our side as our comrade and equal and that will be love indeed."

In all of our future discussions of the vice question and all of its phases and we shall discuss each aspect separately and intimately from time to time and then offer remedial measures, we shall always approach the subject with these words in mind, "Some day we shall develop a social passion for womanhood, then and then only the dross will disappear in service and justice and companionship."

Our object in describing conditions in the underworld is not to construct a sensational narrative nor to satisfy the curiosity of the morbidly inclined. The purpose is to convince you that your active co-operation is needed to cope with the situation so alarming in its proportions and so deadly in its influence that it may rive and shiver your home, from garret to cellar and smite down the pride of your hearts, your boys and your girls, even as the lightning blasts the trees to its roots, unless you begin to do your share to master this evil.

Properly the work of fighting vice may be divided into two sections — special organization to engage itself to prevent young girls from going into this "business", another organization to confine itself to the redemption, the reconstruction and the repatriation of the unfortunates blasted by our present social system. The first named organization would deal with working conditions, wages, cost of living, improper housing, clean amusement, social vice and hygiene. The second organization would confine itself to medical work, police, regulation, sanitation, the cadet, the opium and morphine traffic, greedy landlordism and profiteering, vocational training, dairy farms and hospital equipment. This completes the livid story.

If you women should not care to associate yourself with either group, there is still another avenue of work open to you in which you can be of the greatest assistance in striking at the evil. Suppose that when you are purchasing your supplies or bric-à-brac or what not you use the occasion to learn what is the wage of the little girl who waits upon you, make a note of it, if possible ask her how she lives, where she lives and how she manages. Then introduce the subject at your favorite club. Perhaps there will be other women who have made similar investigations. Encourage your friends to investigate conditions along these lines, whenever the opportunity offers and ask the secretary to make a compilation of the whole so that it will be practical for use. The day will come when your society or club will pass a resolution protesting against the payment of wages that are insufficient to keep body and soul together and that compel the unfortunate recipient to resort to question-



able means of making a living. Then the hour may come when as you go from club to club, from one social function to another, you will observe similar activities and finally when the whole is gathered together you will be able to take this matter before thoughtless employers who are paying less than a living wage and very easily convince them that as women you will have nothing to do with institutions that persist in capitalizing the bodies and the souls of the employees for profit. Just as soon as you do this you will have begun to emancipate your unfortunate sisters from a form of slavery whose miseries are as yet untold.

We can assure you that your efforts will not be in vain. If you were half as determined on this question as you have been on the question of woman suffrage or on the prohibition issue or on the conscription issue you ladies will be able to accomplish in one month what all the churches of Christendom could not accomplish for two thousand years. You will do more to guarantee the security of your children against the shocking diseases of modern society than all the medical practitioners of all the world with their best will. You will do more than all other agencies to make the world safe for health and happiness. We have this much faith in womanhood . . . . . women will be good and moral, sweet and wholesome in body and soul if you give them a living wage. Deny it to them and like human boomerangs they will come in on the wings of life's strong passions and splash the children of your heart with the pitted scourge. The dismal thing called vice is breathing its fiery breath over the young of the city and withering them, hour by hour. It is burning them up. There are no ashes but the stench reaches the clouds and the holocaust will go on until you women begin the fight.

## Some Rip Van Winkles

THERE are still a few employers in Montreal and other parts of Canada who are opposed to trade unionism of their employees, which is about the mildest expression of unrest there is in these days of restlessness.

Some are frankly opposed to trade unionism because it would give the worker some control over the conditions under which he earns his livelihood. They say that their businesses are their own, that they will run them precisely as they please, and that any man who wants to get into a union had better look for another job.

There is another type of employer, who takes the high stand that he knows what is best for his employees. He objects to unionism — or says he does, which is not always the same thing — because he cannot see what benefit his employees can get from it. He sets himself up as the absolute judge of what is best for his employees, their own opinions notwithstanding.

The ideas of neither type of employer will be

with us very long. The grave is dug and the epitaphs are written. However, in the meantime, these ideas are the greatest hindrance to a sane and reasonable solution of the workers' problems. These ideas are the true producers of radicalism, and of radicalism in its extreme expression, Bolshevism.

Trade unionism has, of course, made errors — so, has the Law, the Church and the State — but trade unionism is today one of the safety valves of the civilized world. It offers a reasoned and constructive method of handling various ills of the day, though it is not a panacea for all, and it may be that in a little while it will be one of the forces standing between the extremists on both sides in the caste war.

Most Canadian employers have no objection to the trade union. Many of them even agree that it is, in the last analysis, a good thing for their business. They should see that the remnant of objectors to trade unionism is withdrawn from the danger zone.

Let us consider these phrases, printed the other day:

"The right of workers to organize is as clearly recognized as that of any other element or part of the community. It is the right of every man to have the opportunity to earn a living at fair wages, to reasonable hours of work and working conditions, to a decent home, and to the enjoyment of proper social conditions." Is it some labor leader or social welfare enthusiast speaking? It is not. It is the United States Chamber of Commerce, composed of manufacturers, lawyers and bankers, giving official expression to its views.

## CONFIDENCE

(Continued from page 1.)

of broncho busters who have rounded up the whole shebang in a blazing stampede for a general nationalization of everything that runs or rambles, mainly of the things that ramble on across the country with a big deficit trailing the road behind... the Canadian Northern Railway for example. But in the dark firmament, fixed and immovable, is a north star by which we may set our course and make the port. It is the good will to which we have referred before, the apparent eagerness of men to understand one another and to bend brain and brawn to a solution of the problem, no matter how complex or complicated. It is this that gives *confidence*, *confidence* that in the end all will be well, *confidence* that we shall be able to establish *confidence* and *confidence* that we shall be able to secure a government that shall establish *confidence*. Any government that fails to hold the *confidence* of its people is a failure and a

rank failure. When one class is running amuck with one theory and another section of the country is howling for another reform which is diametrically opposed, when other great sections of society are all shrieking into the political auditorium in discordant rhapsodies of chaos and confusion and disorder then that government has lost all hold on the minds and the hearts of its people. It is going to take big strong men with big red hearts who won't care a tinkers' hurrah for a vote or a million votes who will have but one purpose and one aim to make this country truly great and its people bountifully happy and we fail to find such men building *confidence* at Ottawa. Until we find such men, until we establish such a government, the owls will hoot and men will rage and the mothers will shiver and the babes will die, even as to-day and the profiteers, the food vultures, will gorge and feast and gloat while they ply their baseless trade, until men in their might and their anger will reach out and strangle them upon their putrid nests. Let confidence be the watchword.



# The WOMAN'S FORUM

Rose Henderson *BLIND TO EVERYTHING - BUT THE TRUTH*

## Bolshevism, Bullets, Ballots

We must crush Bolshevism, as we would crush a poisonous serpent, a loathsome disease, a malignant cancer eating at the vitals of the body politic.

These and similar senseless and meaningless phrases stare at us in every issue of the press and make attractive and sensational headlines to advertise sermons and addresses given by sincere but too often misinformed and gullible would-be followers of the lowly Nazarene, the prince of peace, who bade us love our enemies, seek for truth and call no man master.

### Indefinite Term.

Bolshevism, says Mr. Austin B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railway Conductors of America, member of the recent Commission on Industrial Relations, student of economics and one of the strong men of labor in the world to-day, is nothing but a bogey, under which the writers or speakers range all the isms that they either fear or reprobate, without a thought as to whether the isms have anything to do with the people described with the term. "The trouble", said he, "about talking intelligently on the subject is that the world in general accepts the term that is without meaning and attaches to it only what in the minds of those discussing it seems the thing most dangerous and most objectionable. Bolshevism is an indefinite term.

### Underlying Cause.

"We can consider with more intelligence the causes that underlie the manifestations we refer to as Bolshevism. The causes might be prevalent among us in many of their forms, and many of us might not have a clear enough conception of them to analyze their meaning."

Mr. Garretson thinks there is no cure-all for Bolshevism. "The thing that would do most to allay it, and it will never be allayed until it is done, is to create a condition where a man cannot take to himself the profit from a million other men's power of production."

It would be a blessing to this war-torn world if more of our ministers of the State and gospel had the sound reason and clear vision of Mr. Garretson; in fact, such men are a crying need in every nation. We would then have less advocacy of force and more of searching out the causes of unrest.

### Force is Useless

How unscientific, how insane, how uncivilized, how bolshevicky, if you

will, to say nothing of the futility of advocating crushing out one evil by introducing a similar or worse evil! Bolshevism, or what is termed as Bolshevism, cannot be crushed out by shot and shell; neither can we make people who see the injustices of our present civilization stop agitating and organizing and pointing the way to liberty as they see it through persecuting them.

If it is wrong for the proletariat to use force to establish their rule, it is likewise wrong for governments and the ruling class to use force to continue their rule and domination of the masses.

If large masses of the people still believe and understand no other argument then force who is to blame?

For the past five years they have been trained to use force, to advocate force, to glorify force, until to-day, even amongst little children, force is the only argument believed in, practically the one power recognized by statesmen and sanctioned and interpreted as an ethical ideal by Christian ministers.

### Destroyer of Unity.

Force cannot maintain staple governments, force cannot create confidence in either masses or classes. Force cannot develop the best, the purest, the most coveted attributes of mankind or civilization. Force cannot make for the brotherhood of man because it destroys the unity of nations. In time of war, we plucked from mothers and fed to the god of force the soundest, the sanest, the bravest, and most precious flowers of manhood. In times of peace we feed all the deformed, the simple, the diseased, the old, the infants, the halt, the lame, the blind, and last, but not least, the mothers to the god of mammon, and where does the world lie to-day?

### Ballots, not Bullets.

Force on the one side compels sacrifice to war, on the other to industrial slavery, with the result that to-day millions of people in every nation are nomads, without where to lay their heads, millions are huddled together without regard to sex, hygiene or common decency. Millions are mere carriers of disease, spreading death and desolation in all lands, objects of horror, victims of force, forced to kill each other on the battle field and forced to compete and literally devour each other on the industrial field. The policy of force as an argument, as an ideal, as a form of political strategy, or as a prop for industrial

security, is a farce and a failure and a curse to humanity, both from a material, moral and spiritual standpoint. The world is born anew and will have none of it. Ballots must, and will, supersede bullets.

### All in Meeting Pot.

The war has annihilated fear, torn the veils of hypocrisy asunder, mocked our boasted civilization, and thrown all our institutions into the melting pot. Labor, life's most essential factor, is trying hard to readjust itself to the new world. Justice, co-operation and patience must be introduced. Force is doomed, and statesmen would do well to calmly sit and consider the tremendous questions facing humanity, fearlessly facing the issues and developing a constructive, sane and just method of meeting the situation.

### World for Humanity.

We want the world for humanity, the best amongst humanity, irrespective of class, to administer the affairs of the people but from a different standpoint to that obtaining to-day. The day has come when industrial administration must take the place of political government.

## WOMAN, AWAKE!

Oh, woman, awake and stir your soul from its slumber! The apathy and dull content of centuries has passed away.

Listen to the myriads of voices crying out in despair from the pits of industrial slavery to you to succour them.

Listen to the voices of the nameless ones pleading and menacing from the brothels and dens of vice and decay — your sisters, your friends, your enemies.

Listen to the voices of the name-

ages from the dead, the dying and earth, our blood has been shed in rivers, our young lives shattered, the mutilated: "Oh mothers of our hopes blasted to make earth fit for the children of men. See to it that our sacrifices are not in vain!"

Listen to the little ones wailing for your help, rotting in congested tenements, degenerating in foul air, their young lives slowly ebbing away in factories and sweatshops.

Life looks to you, oh! woman, for security. You are the builders of the human temple, you have the shaping of the destinies of mankind, you build within yourselves physical and mental structures, you mould the young life resting in your arms and nurtured at your breasts, you shape the present and direct the future.

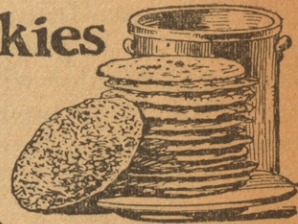
There can be no life without you, no peace apart from you. Earth would be but a cold, cheerless planet without the sunlight of your face.

Arise..... accept the challenge of the new age! Be dauntless in your defiance of mankind's most ancient enemy, Mammon! Make it the servant of your children instead of their master.

Oh! Woman, in my dreams I see you goddesses, eyes aflame with the light of a new day, minds open and seeking truth, powerful, majestic, not subservient, not commanding — comrades, makers of history, builders of nations, free mothers of free men; resplendent in your newfound power, knowing all, forgiving all, including all, united by the eternal bond of brotherhood; masters of yourselves, servants of humanity, impatient of hatred and revenge, recognizing neither religious nor racial barriers; your hearts the throne of a love overflowing to all mankind, attuned to earth's splendor, adding to its science, art, music and riches.

**Brown Sugar Cookies**  
"rich and crisp!"

**Lantic**  
**Old Fashioned Brown Sugar**



Keep the cookie jar well out of reach or the children won't leave one for supper. Ask your grocer for Lantic Brown today.

ATLANTIC SUGAR REFINERIES Ltd., McGill Building, - MONTREAL.



## Difference in Brotherhood

THE essence of the word "Brotherhood" is something that draws and binds together, but it has been left to a Montreal religious organization to demonstrate that it can stand for something narrow and standing aloof. William Ward, who arrived in the city during the past week, as the apostle of the International Brotherhood movement, which had its origin in the holding of popular religious meetings on Sunday afternoons, has during the past four years vindicated his organization by the very practical devotion of his time to appealing for, and then taking over, to the devastated areas of France and Serbia, enormous quantities of food and clothing. Towards this, Canada has subscribed \$100,000. Then William Ward came to Canada to try to consolidate his movement, which he had launched here on a visit seven years ago. In the meantime, Toronto had become the headquarters of the movement, which for autonomy's sake, had adopted the name of The Christian Men's Federation of Canada. The Montreal Federation, however, has been very jealous of its dignity and autonomy, and because one or two letters of invitation addressed to Wm. Ward while he was handing out food and clothes in Serbia, had failed to reach him, the council took umbrage, and held aloof from the meetings and the welcome extended to the visitor. A number of the rank and file showed a rather better spirit than the officers, and were present; but the fact remains that officially this man who has more brotherhood in his little finger than some of these local officers have in their whole body, was given the cold shoulder. His white hair and grizzled moustache, which are the marks of the strenuous life which he has lived during the past four years, might well put to shame some of these healthy "brothers" who throughout the war have not known what it is to be in an air raid, to miss a hot meal, or to eat the black bread of Serbia, or, indeed, to suffer in any way from the effects of war.

ROBERT W. HUNT, President.

C. WARNOCK, General Manager and Treasurer.

THOMAS C. IRVING, Jr., Vice-President.

JAMES W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

### ROBERT W. HUNT & CO., LIMITED

*Inspecting and Consulting Engineers  
Chemists and Metallurgists*

Expert examination and tests of all steel and metal products.

*Reports on Properties and Processes*

Resident inspectors at all important manufacturing centres in Canada, the United States and Great Britain.

**McGill Building - - - - - MONTREAL**

Branches:  
**TORONTO, VANCOUVER, LONDON, Eng.**

## OUR FOREFATHERS

purged themselves often and lived long. They used mild and efficient purgatives like

# "RIGA"

### PURGATIVE WATER

which flushes out the intestines and ensures normal bowel action without causing colic, cramps or discomfort.

On sale everywhere: 25 cents the bottle.

## Riga Purgative Water Company

MONTREAL, Canada

### TEN DUTIES FOR TO-DAY

On the desk of a business man lies a pad, top of each leaf of which is inscribed the legend: "Ten Important Things To Do To-day". He is a man of large affairs and the ten items usually refer to weighty matters. But every man, whatever his station, has large affairs. Every man has ten important things to do every day. And here are some of them:

First, to pay his debt to the earth which sustains him. For his food, clothing and shelter, he is under obligations to the Brown Mother. He must produce more than he consumes that all may be supplied.

Second, to pay his debt to society, for those collective benefits of protection, opportunity and fellowship which the human community creates.

Third, to pay his debt to the responsibilities which he has personally incurred in wife and child and home, and any social service he may have assumed, that he may told his head erect in self-respect.

Fourth, to remove by progressive elimination all unnecessary limitations and all removable hindrances to life, that he may be worthy the

age and the social community into which he has been born.

Fifth, to keep To-day clear of yesterday's claims and to-morrow's encroachments, which is possible only when duty is done without delay and every evening finds the day's accounts well balanced.

Sixth, to subordinate himself to the central purpose for which he labors, to seek his own success in the success of the task, by realizing that one's life-work is greater than one's personal credit for it.

Seventh, to widen his interests and his sympathies, so that life may ment each day, an investment of reflect his increasing richness of character and his growing control of his powers. Life is a river whose reaches ought to broaden as it flows, into whose channel new streams ought continually to pour.

Eighth, to make a new investment or effort or loyalty. Of these investments one ought to be careful, for they are plantings, and according to a man's investments shall the return upon them be.

Ninth, to meet the fellow-men on their better side, crediting them with intentions as good as his own, thus making it possible for human faithfulness to give proof of its presence and strength.

Tenth, to do his best, to expect the best, to demand the best, and to rest satisfied with nothing but the best in himself, in others and in the world at large.



## The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada

**Its Only Aim Is The Welfare of The Masses.  
Join Now.**

The people of a nation cannot advance beyond the men who make its laws, and the Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada exists to see to it that the workers by hand and brain are directly represented in the law-making bodies of the Dominion; to find, train and elect the right men of our own class in order to secure the kind of legislation that will protect and advance the interests of the workers.

It will wage warfare on plutocracy, despotism, economic privileges, and upon all the evil forces which burden the people and rob them of that happiness of living which is their fundamental right.

It is a non-partisan educational and political association, and because of the manner in which it is organized can never become the instrument or plaything of a small group of any class, particularly of wealthy men. The aim is the attainment of true democracy.

### WE PLEDGE OURSELVES:—

To support all municipal, provincial and federal educational plans where the evident purpose is to raise the standard of education in enlightened and progressive ways; to present truthfully and fearlessly through the medium of Fifth-Sunday Meetings and our own press, the "Canadian Railroader", the latest and most important political, social and industrial developments;

To advocate the abolition of property qualifications for the franchise or for election to public office; the adoption of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, and of proportional representation in all forms of public government; universal suffrage for both sexes, on the basis of one person, one vote; the transfer of taxes from improvements, and all products of labor, to land values, incomes and inheritances;

To advocate prison reform, including introduction of the honor and segregation systems, and abolition of contract labor; the enactment and rigid enforcement of child labor laws; pensions for mothers with dependent children; regulation of immigration to prevent lowering of industrial, political or social standards; development of the postal savings and parcel post systems; financial and other assistance to farmers through co-operative banks and by other means; government development of co-operative producing and trading associations for the benefit of the consumer;

To advocate extension of workmen's housing schemes and the labor bureau system; provision of technical education for every willing worker, according to his capacities; more effective inspection of buildings, factories, workshops and mines; minimum wages; a rest period of not less than a day and a half per week for every worker; government insurance of workers against sickness, injury and death; maternity benefits and old-age pensions; better Workmen's Compensation Acts; representation of the workers on all public boards and on boards for the supervision of private enterprises; union labor conditions in all government work; adequate pensions and opportunities for soldiers and their dependents;

To advocate freedom of speech and of the press, and a law compelling all newspapers and periodicals to publish in all issues a complete list of shareholders and bondholders.

### FINANCED BY MEMBERS

"The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada" is financed entirely by its members who contribute \$2 a year in membership fees. If a local has been established in your city \$1 remains in the local treasury and the other dollar is sent by the local organization to our Dominion Headquarters, 60 Dandurand Building, Montreal, Que. In case no local has been established in your community, send the membership fee of \$2 directly to Dominion Headquarters.

### HOW THE FUNDS WILL BE USED

The funds accumulating in the Dominion Headquarters are used for political and educational propaganda; the development of the organization; the preparation of pamphlets and leaflets and the financing of the various political campaigns where favorable opportunities develop, to elect our candidates. The treasurer is under bond and the books are audited by a firm of accountants.

### HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER

An application blank will be found below. Merely fill out the application blank, buy a postal order for \$2 and send it to Dominion Headquarters. Your membership card will be forwarded by return mail. Join this great organization in the interests of education and clean politics. Today is the day and this is the hour. Become a member now.

## Co-Operation, Co-Partnership, Industrial Councils

(Continued from page 7.)

care for himself and family during the rest of his life. The company is already making arrangements to take care of this system by means of reserves.

(3) **Sick Benefits.**—On Marsh 1st, the company will put into operation a sick benefit plan, whereby employees overtaken by sickness, temporary or otherwise, will be properly cared for.

It will be seen that the medical inspection system dovetails into this plan. The employee is insured whether he is a good risk or not. But the medical examination aims to secure suitability of occupation, which will necessarily help to prolong the life of the insured person. Another very important point is that the employee who leaves and receives his policy is **not subject to re-examination**. No matter what his condition, the policy will continue alive so long as the premiums are paid. The medical examination system is also a precaution against sickness, and so promotes economy in connection with the sick benefit plan.

It may be of advantage to review briefly the various systems dealt with.

The operation of co-operative stores is successful chiefly where these have been developed on a large scale to permit of buying and manufacturing in considerable quantities. The extent of development depends upon local interest, and this arises chiefly as a result of present or old abuses in retail trading. For example, co-operative stores in London do not exist to the extent that is the case in the North of England, as competition amongst retailers has always been keen in London.

Socialistic principles are not fully applied to co-operative stores unless the workers share in the results of the manufacturing and trading. Should such a principle be applied, a joint council might be necessary to determine the division of profits between the workers and the con-

sumers, with some court of final appeal.

Co-operative workers societies engaged in manufacturing are of course based upon the early principles of Syndicalism. Whilst some have been successful, the prospects are not very bright for their wide extension owing to the difficulties of competition with large capitalistic enterprises.

Co-partnership of the workers with capital is likely to develop to a considerable degree, either as a result of private arrangements between individual employers, and their employees or as a result of the institution of Joint Industrial Councils.

As to immediate developments, we may expect to see an increase of the nationalization of certain large industries, particularly those that are in the nature of public utilities. It is likely that joint councils will determine the conditions of work, and although there are no division of profits, as these will be difficult to determine, wages are likely to be better.

In capitalistic enterprises, we are likely to see a rapid development in the institution of joint industrial councils, as these seem to be the only instruments that will avoid industrial troubles that may disrupt society. Labor will thus be given a share in the control of industry, with the benefit of adequate wages or a share in the profits. Many important institutes devoted to the study of Factory Management are strongly advocating a sharing of the profits with the workers.

It is also right to endeavor to foresee where these immediate developments may lead us. It is not likely that the peoples of the English speaking countries will repudiate the State. At the same time, there is a growing demand for the control of industry by the workers. There is seems that we may gradually, though possibly not consciously, work in the direction of Guild Socialism which proposes that the State shall own the means of production, but that the workers through their Guilds, shall operate these means of production.

## APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

To the Secretary,  
The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada,  
General Headquarters, 65 Dandurand Building,  
MONTREAL, QUE.

I hereby make application for membership in "The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada." I subscribe and agree to pay, while a member, the yearly fee of \$2.00 in advance.

Name.....

Amount paid \$..... Address.....

Date..... City.....

Province.....

Make all cheques and money orders payable to "The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada."  
Official membership card will be mailed from headquarters, with copy of platform, constitution and general rules.



## Lesson to Canada

### Montreal Papers' Views On Annual Report Of Department of Railways (Montreal Daily Star.)

The annual report of the Canadian Department of Railways for 1918 is a document of startling timeliness. We commend it earnestly to the apostles who preach public ownership as a panacea for present ills.

Canada operated last year a little over four thousand miles of railway—4073.76 miles to be exact.

The actual operating cost—not counting in any expenditure that could be charged to capital or any interest on the money invested in the railways, as a company would have to do—exceeded the earnings by over six million dollars—\$6,159,503.58.

In addition to the operating costs the Government spent \$34,699,416.96, which it charged to "capital account"—a financial camouflage in the main. It all has to be paid some day out of the public purse. So that these public ownership roads cost the public last year over \$40,000,000 more than they earned.

There is no consideration in this amount of the annual interest cost which the public is paying on the money invested in these railways. Leaving out last year's charge to capital, this investment now mounts up to the huge total of \$378,661,442.

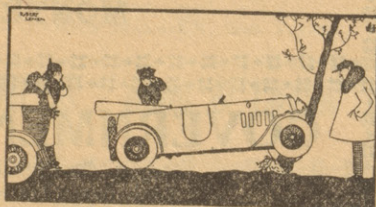
With interest at five per cent this means an annual charge of nearly \$19,000,000. Adding this to last year's deficit and capital expenditure, the suffering tax-payer will find that his little toy cost him in 1918 close to \$60,000,000 more than he got out of it.

It may be of interest to business minds to note that of the actual operating deficit the National Transcontinental contributed over three millions, the Intercolonial over two and a quarter millions, the Prince Edward Island Railway almost half a million, and the International about a quarter of a million. They all did their little bit.

Here is an interesting problem in arithmetic to wind up with:

The Government railway mileage in 1918 was 4073. Since then the tax-payer has been handed the Canadian Northern, 9433 miles, and the Grand Trunk Pacific, 2788 miles. The politicians are now reaching out for the old Grand Trunk which may add 4785 miles.

If it cost us sixty millions to run four thousand miles how much will twenty-one thousand miles cost?



GETTING BACK TO A PEACE BASIS  
"What happened?"  
"My abandoned baggage forgot for the moment that he was no longer driving a car."

## The Dining Room is one of the most important rooms in Your House

Often it is the only room in which the whole family meets together. Your surroundings influence your moods, and because of this the utmost care should be used in its decorative treatment.

Your own good taste, aided by the artistic harmonious tones of

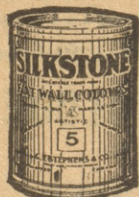
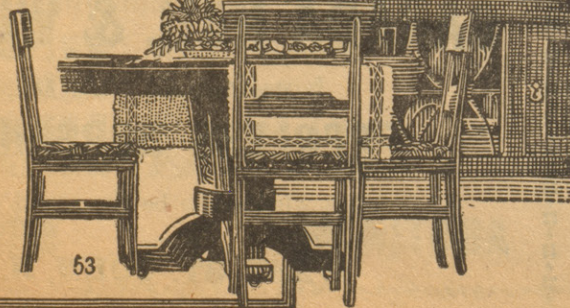
### SILKSTONE

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

FLAT WALL COLOURS will make your dining room—or any room in the house for that matter,—“fit for a king.” Silkstone adapts itself to any period in furniture or architecture. It makes a wall sweet and clean and is easily washed with plain soap and water.

Nearest *Stephens'* Agent will be glad to estimate quantity and cost for you. Ask him for Colour Cards.

G. F. Stephens & Co.  
Limited  
Paint and Varnish Makers  
Winnipeg - Canada



This is the Silkstone can. It has a pleasing label printed in gray, orange and black—look for this label.



## English Made Coats

For street, driving and motor wear. In delightful shades and mixtures of navy, brown, green, fawn and heather. Full bodied garments, finished with comfort collar, smart belt and wrist straps.

### Fairweathers Limited

Toronto      St. Catherine St., at Peel      Winnipeg  
MONTREAL

#### IF I WERE A POET

Translated from the Swedish of  
Albert Ulrik Baath, by Charels  
Wharton Stark.

If I were a poet and grey and tired,  
And found I had come to be much  
admired

By cultured cliques for my style so  
rare,  
With my picture in book-shops  
everywhere;  
'Twould give me small joy as I sat  
apart,  
Worn out and faint at heart.

But I know what would bring the  
blood to my cheek  
And stir my marrow, though never  
so weak—  
If I saw from my window some day  
in spring  
The workingmen pass, and they  
should sing  
In time to their step as they strode  
along,  
And mine should be the song.

#### AYE, AYE, SIR!

(Tramp: "Please, kind gentdeman,  
could you help a poor blind man?")  
Gentleman: "But how am I to  
know you are blind?"  
Tramp: "Because I called you a  
gentleman."—Stray Stories.

#### SPECIALTIES FOR

RAILWAYS  
AND MECHANICAL  
EQUIPMENTS

EQUIPMENT  
SPECIALTIES  
LIMITED

MONTREAL — TORONTO  
Canada.

#### THE BRITISH NAVY

times its movements by Mappin & Webb Chronometers, — the very safety of the nation depends upon their accuracy.

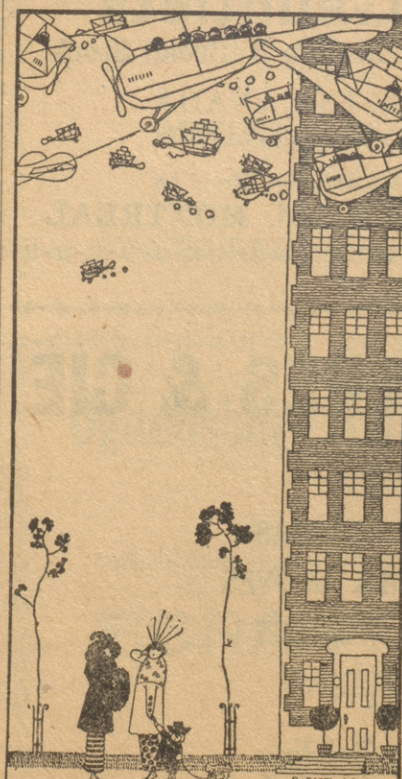
You want a watch that you can rely on absolutely — a Watch that will be on time all the time. Then carry the Navy Watch. We have them in every style of case — at prices to suit every purse.

Send for illustrated catalogue.

### MAPPIN & WEBB

CANADA LIMITED

353 St. Catherine Street West,  
MONTREAL



#### SOME DAY

"Yes, m'dear, we simply had to move to the ground floor to get away from all the noise and confusion!"

*Jaeger*  
PURE  
WOOL  
WEAR

For sale at Jaeger Stores and  
agencies throughout Canada.

DR. JAEGER Sanitary Woollen CO. LIMITED  
System  
MONTREAL  
WINNIPEG TORONTO



# EUGENE F. PHILLIPS ELECTRICAL WORKS

LIMITED

BARE and INSULATED  
COPPER

## WIRES

CABLE AND CORDAGE

For Electric Railway

Lighting Power

and Telephone Work

MONTREAL, Canada



## Railroad Gauntlets

Made of Genuine Chrome Tan Railroad Stock

BEST VALUES IN CANADA  
OUTWEAR ALL OTHERSSold everywhere in Canada — Made by  
ACME GLOVE WORKS, Ltd., MONTREAL

## PERRIN FRERES & CIE

PERRIN'S GLOVES  
KAYSER SILK GLOVES  
RADIUM HOSIERY

Sommer Building

37 Mayor Street

MONTREAL

## COAL

Bituminous, Steam Sizes, for Prompt Shipment  
ex Docks at Montreal, Quebec and Three  
Rivers also f. o. b. Cars at Mines  
in Pennsylvania.

## Century Coal and Coke Co.

LIMITED

310 Dominion Express Building  
MONTREAL, Que.

Telephone—Main 7300.

THE

## Wm. Rutherford & Sons Co. Limited

Lumber Merchants

Doors, Windows and Wood Specialties

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY

Corner Atwater Ave. & Notre Dame St. W.  
MONTREAL, Que.

## GOVERNMENT STANDARD

Regal. The floud that can't be beat,  
Each day adds to its fame;  
Graded with care of hard fine wheat,  
A product worth its name.  
Light fluffy pastry, just the kind  
For epicures, a treat;  
Leaving a memory behind  
Of something good to eat;  
Undoubtedly the "Queen of Flours"  
Remember this, BUY SOME OF OURS.The St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co., Limited  
MONTREAL, Que.

The Railroadmen's Reliance For Accident and Insurance is the

## GLOBE INDEMNITY CO. OF CANADA

Head office:

343 Dorchester Street West - - MONTREAL

Courteous Treatment and Prompt and liberal settlement of claims.

ASSETS OVER \$70,000,000.

JOHN EMO, General Manager and Secretary; J. Gordon Thompson, President.

## CANADA NAIL & WIRE CO.

Manufacturers of the new

## PEERLESS HORSENAILS

acknowledged to be the world's best.

WEST ST. JOHN, N. B.



## A Life Long Friend ---Your Watch

A good Watch is more than just a piece of jewellery. It is an intimate personal friend — it is a business partner. It keeps our business, our trains, all of our many activities on schedule time, helps the individual to acquire a reputation for punctuality, and generally helps to keep him in step with the rest of mankind.

A good Watch cost so little nowadays that it is more foolish than false economy to buy anything but a good one. "Dingwall" Watches are good Watches.

Being Railway Time Inspectors, we know the sort of Watches Railroadmen want and must have. We keep the best of them. They are made specially for us by some of the finest watchmakers the world over, and are absolutely guaranteed—including the famous "Waltham" Watches.

A catalogue showing our full assortment will be sent anywhere on request.

## D. R. DINGWALL LIMITED.

Diamond Merchants, Jewellers & Silversmiths

D. W. DINGWALL, Pres.

JABEZ MILLER, Sec.-Treas.

Portage & Main WINNIPEG Main & Logan

CANADA'S LEADING HOTEL

## THE WINDSOR

DOMINION SQUARE, MONTREAL

Headquarters for Conventions

Centrally located.

Service Unsurpassed

European Plan Exclusively

Rates on Application

JOHN DAVIDSON, Manager

## MANITOBA GYPSUM COMPANY, LIMITED

Manufacturers of

"EMPIRE" Wall Plasters

"EMPIRE" Wall Board

"EMPIRE" Hydrated Lime

"EMPIRE" Plasters of Paris

WINNIPEG



MANITOBA

## THE HARTT & ADAIR COAL COMPANY

146 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST

MONTREAL, Canada.

## Canada Cement Co. Limited

## CANADA PORTLAND CEMENT

Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary.

## MILTON HERSEY CO. LIMITED

Testing and inspection of Railroad  
Supplies a specialty.

Chemical and Testing  
Laboratories

MONTREAL, Que.

WINNIPEG, Man.

## Ogdensburg Coal & Tow'g Co. LIMITED.

Sole Agents in Montreal for the  
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN COAL CO.

## SCRANTON COAL

The Standard Anthracite

HEAD OFFICE:

134 McCord Street,

MONTREAL, Que.



# THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

1869-1919

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

40 Branches in  
C U B A  
PORTO RICO  
SAN DOMINGO  
COSTA RICA  
and  
VENEZUELA

17 Branches in  
BR. WEST INDIES  
BR. GUIANA  
and  
BR. HONDURAS

490 Branches in  
CANADA  
and  
NEWFOUNDLAND

**550**  
BRANCHES

EDSON L. PEASE, Vice-Pres. & Mng. Dir.  
Sir HERBERT S. HOLT - - - - President  
C. E. NEILL - - - - - General Manager

With our chain of Branches throughout Canada, Newfoundland, the West Indies, Central and South America, we offer a complete banking service to exporters, importers, manufacturers and others wishing to extend their business in these countries. Trade enquiries are solicited. Consult our local Manager or write direct to our

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, MONTREAL,  
Canada.

CAPITAL PAID UP . . . . . \$14,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS . . . . . \$15,500,000

Total Assets Over \$430,000,000



## SHOE MACHINERY SHOE REPAIRING ... MACHINERY ... SHOE SUPPLIES

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY  
CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED  
MONTREAL

TORONTO

KITCHENER

QUEBEC

## HAROLD D. KEAST

Official C. P. R., N. Y. C., Delaware & Hudson  
time inspector for all Montreal.

*CERTIFIED OPTICIAN*

Standard Watches on easy payments

Telephone: Main 4889.

110 Windsor Street

### ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE

*Is your income protected? Is your family protected?*

**FOR A FEW CENTS PER WEEK OUR  
"MINIMAX" Accident and Sickness Policy**

will guarantee the payment of your salary plus large capital sums and other benefits.

Write for descriptive folder giving full particulars.

**FIRE, AUTOMOBILE AND OTHER  
INSURANCE TRANSACTED**

The GUARDIAN Insurance Co. of Canada

HEAD OFFICE:

Guardian Building, 160 St. James St, Montreal

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED

## EMERSON FISHER

LIMITED

Hardware

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Howard Smith Paper Mills, Limited  
MONTREAL, Que.

*Makers in Canada of*

**HIGH GRADE PAPERS**

Mills at Beauharnois and Crabtree Mills.

**COOK CONSTRUCTION CO., LIMITED**

Railway Contractors

1001 McGill Building

MONTREAL